THE ELIZABETH-CITY STAR
AND
North-Carolina Eastern Intelligencer.

Vol. V. Elizabeth-City, N. C. Saturday, March 11, 1826. No. 16.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
Benjamin Albertson,

At Three Dollars *per annum, or* Two Dollars *for six months, payable in advance.*

☞ *No paper discontinued till directions to that effect are given, and arrearages paid, but at the option of the Editor.*

☞ *Advertisements of no more length than breadth, neatly inserted three times for a dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance; longer ones in the same proportion.*

☞ *Advertisements will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly, unless otherwise marked by the writers. No advertisement will be inserted for less than one dollar.*

☞ *Persons at a distance must accompany their advertisements with the money, or they will not be inserted.*

☞ *Letters addressed to the Editor must be postpaid, or they will not be lifted.*

LETTERS FROM EUROPE.

Mansfield, 30th of Aug. 1825.

Since the date of my last letter, a long tract of country has been passed over, which I shall endeavor to retrace with as much brevity as possible.—From Derby we rode to Matlock, a distance of fifteen or twenty miles, for the purpose of visiting one of the principal watering places in England, at a season when it is most thronged with company and with the view of comparing it with the Mineral Springs of New-York.—The road leading to it passes along the banks of the Derwent, up a narrow, but green and beautiful vale, hemmed in on either side by ranges of hills, and sprinkled with a number of pretty villages, the largest of which is Belper, with its neat church and grey turret rising on the declivity. Most of the houses and cottages are built of stone from the [illegible] hills, harmonizing with the surrounding scenery. The Derwent is crossed in many places by bridges of the same material, beneath which the little river glides peacefully on, a perfect mirror to its verdant shores.

A few miles below Matlock, the scenery assumes a bolder, more abrupt, and rugged character. On doubling a high promontory, which projects nearly half way across the valley, and around which the road has been hewn from the cliffs, scene after scene discloses itself to the eye, with a wild, picturesque, and romantic beauty seldom surpassed. Above, to the height of several hundred feet, the hills are hung with native woods, through which patches of the grey rocks are discernible, some times retreating among the foliage, and at others, obtruding their naked and precipitous ledges from behind the curtain of verdure.—Deep in the vale beneath, the Derwent begins to bubble in audible murmurs, hurrying over a rocky bed, or descending cascades. Its music is sufficient to render vocal the whole amphitheatre of hills and woods.

At the point where the village of Matlock is situated, the Heights of Abraham, a green swell upon the right bank of the river, and High Tor, a perpendicular cliff of castellated limestone, rising three or four hundred feet on the left, so interlocked as to form apparently an insuperable barrier, both to the road and the current; while the hills below, by a winding of the vale, seem to have closed upon the traveller, leaving him no retreat. Nor would he much regret to be thus imprisoned, at least till his eye was fatigued with the varied scenery around him, and his ear satiated with the murmur of water falls. Immediately under the cliffs of High Tor the Derwent finds a narrow, broken, and obstructed passage, where its waters break and ripple around rocks rising above the surface.—Below, it spreads into a broader, deeper, and darker channel, moving on slowly with the quiet of a lake. Its margin is skirted with woods, the branches of which in some places dip into the current at a distance from the shore, forming an arch of foliage, beneath which little pleasure boats glide quietly along, or lie moored under the brink, to enjoy the breezy shade.

On the left side of the river, for the whole extent of the vale, the banks are composed of abrupt precipices, generally perpendicular, and affording at their bases barely room for a promenade, called "The Lovers' Walk," and one or two cottages, peeping from the woods. The village occupies the right bank which is a steep acclivity, in many places precipitous, and at no point admitting of a direct ascent. Most of the houses are built on a little basin of alluvial land, washed by the river; but far above the roofs of these, there is another street and range of buildings running along the side of the hills. Still farther up the ascent, are houses and cottages scattered among the trees. The lights at the doors and windows of these dwellings, glimmering through the foliage, present at evening an enchanted and fanciful picture.

We arrived just at twilight, and with much difficulty crowded ourselves into the principal hotel, denominated the Old Bath, which stands high up the acclivity, and affords from its windows some of the finest views of the scenery about Matlock. Beneath a copse of trees, in the handsome enclosure in front of the house, a fine band of music every evening take their station, and the notes of some plaintive air steal over the bosom of the stream, or mingling with the murmur of its waters, die in echoes along the hills. To complete the romance of the scene, on the night of our arrival, the full moon rose above the hills, unobscured by clouds and poured a silver tide of radiance into the valley, throwing a softer light over the landscape.—We rambled till a late hour by the side of the Derwent, at one moment pausing to listen to its cascades, and at another to catch the trinkling of the rill, descending over its rocky bed, to mingle with the stream below.

Having said thus much for Matlock, I have said all. Its mineral waters amount to nothing. They are but slightly tepid, requiring artificial heat to prepare them for a warm bath. So far as we could judge, they are perfectly tasteless, and the efficacy ascribed to them might probably with more justice be attributed to exercise, rural quiet, and the salutary influence of the imagination. If Congress Spring enjoyed equal advantages of natural scenery with Matlock it would become more celebrated than the fount of Helicon. I have yet seen no Spas, that will bear a comparison with its bright sparkling, and salubrious waters.

On the morning after our arrival, we commenced a survey of the scenery more in detail; and nearly the whole day was passed in winding our way up a foot path to the "Romantic Rocks" threading the labyrinth of a cavern—climbing the heights of Abraham, or the more rugged rocks on the opposite shore; but there is no one point of view superior to that, which is obtained without effort from the area in front of the Old Bath. One of our most pleasant excursions was an aquatic expedition, in a pleasure boat, just at evening. It was chartered and rowed leisurely by ourselves as far up and down the river, as it is navigable. The evening serenade of the band was charming, as we sat in the boat, resting upon our oars.

The society at the English watering places appears to be much the same as at ours. It is an assemblage of all classes, thrown promiscuously together, and left to assort themselves into coteries, according to their several affinities.—They breakfast and dine at a common table, which is very unusual at the hotels in this country. At dinner, those salutary rules as to dress and etiquette, which govern polite society, are observed, and at tea, they assemble in the drawing room, as the members of one family.—Music, dancing, conversation, cards, or other amusements constitute the pleasures of the evening. On the night of our visit, a large party of ladies and gentlemen formed a circle and amused themselves with "Jack at all trades," or "do as I do," putting successively every limb in motion, and producing not a little noise. In the midst of the sport word came that the Bishop of London was in the room below, and that his meditations might be disturbed by the jarring of the ceiling; but the social circle seemed to be of the opinion, that the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of this dignitary did not extend to the courts of pleasure above, and they therefore proceeded in their amusement.

The Duke of York and the Duke of Devonshire, with a party of ladies, were at Matlock the day before our arrival, & we therefore missed the opportunity of seeing them. From descriptions by those who were present, the style in which their Highnesses appeared must have been ludicrous enough. One of the carriages was drawn by three horses, two of which were harnessed so as to go *sideways* in the road, instead of strait forward. It is said to be the Russian mode of riding. The postillions were in a livery, fashionable in the country of the Czar. Such is the folly in which high life will sometimes indulge, for the sake of distinction, and to make the multitude stare! If an ordinary person had been guilty of such a whim, he would have been set down for a madman or a fool; but as it originated with persons of quality, all the fashionables in the kingdom will probably hereafter ride in the same way.

There is a favorite lounge at Matlock called the Museum of Repository, containing as great a variety of Articles, as Mr. Watson's Cabinet. Hither all the ladies and gentlemen resort to buy vases, snuff boxes, Cupids, and other trinkets manufactured from Derbyshire spar; but above all, to hear the presiding genius discourse learnedly on geology, mineralogy, and in short, the whole circle of the sciences. He has travelled in South America, and besides an account of his tour, written several treatises, which are kept for sale in the Museum. On one occasion, he was giving a most eloquent dissertation, when a request from a lady that he would explain to her Gemini and the Fishes, in a delineation of the Zodiac upon a marble slab, upon which she happened to be looking, so interrupted his chain of ideas, as to break up the lecture.

Having passed two days at this celebrated watering place, we took the coach for Nottingham, with the intention of visiting the tomb and former residence of Lord Byron. The route led us by a large number of country seats, and amongst the rest, that of Lord Middleton. His grounds are seven miles in circumference, and appeared from the road to be laid out with taste. The lodge is one of the handsomest we have seen. If his lordship's amusements are such as they are represented to be, he can derive but little pleasure from the elegance of his grounds and the beauty of his architecture. A respectable citizen of Nottingham informed us that this nobleman is in the habit of riding a bull through his park, for the diversion of visitors.

Among the passengers in the coach was an elderly lady, with a pretty child two years old. In passing through a handsome village in the suburbs of Nottingham, and upon some one speaking of the neatness of the place, the grandmother took occasion to remark, that her infantile charge had already lost two mothers, and was left thus early in life sole heiress of fourteen of the houses, which were so much admired. The child unconscious of its early misfortunes, and free from the cares which her estates may hereafter bring, was very playful, peeping from the window of the coach to gaze at the novelties along the road, rather than to survey with pride a rich inheritance.

BOSTON, Feb. 20.

Greece.—The following news from Greece is published in the Paris papers, as communicated by the Greek Committee. It appears to come rather too much in the mass to be entitled to full credit.

On the 13th of November, the brave Caraiskaki surprised the Turkish army at its head quarters near Missolonghi. The attack, took place at noon, when the Turks were sleeping in the greatest security.—The carnage was dreadful. The military chest was taken, and the Turks, panic struck could hardly defend themselves. The booty and the prisoners were carried to Missolonghi and Carraiskaki set out the same night for his quarters in Acarnania where he attacked the Turks at Carvassara (formerly Ambracia) took away all their provisions, and forced a great number of Turks to drown themselves in their precipitate attempt to embark. A third action took place at the same time and in the same district in which Carvassara is situated; a detachment of Turkish cavalry, escorting provisions and money, was seized by the Greeks. At the same time Gouras, the worthy commander of the Greek Oriental army, who was besieging the Turks in Salona, learning that a body of Turks was coming from Thessaly with provisions and ammunition, took with him a part of the besiegers, and by forced marches he met the Turks near the frontiers of Greece attacked them with spirit seized all their articles which were prepared for the siege, and destroyed this corps entirely. Returning to Salona, he learned that a body of 700 Albanians had left the Turkish army to return to their homes, with a convoy of mules, loaded with the booty they had taken in their entrance into Greece; he pursued them, and took all that they had with them, leaving the fugitives to return without arms to their country.

You see by these details that the remains of this Turkish army, once so formidable, will be soon annihilated by the imprudence of its General, or rather by the obstinacy of the Grand Seignor, who would not permit them to take up their winter quarters at Epirus.

I have nothing new from the Peloponnesus. I have continued to write what we agreed upon, respecting the necessity of order in the army, military organization, &c. It appears certain that the Egyptian fleet has disembarked its forces at Navarin and Mothona, the 5th of November, but there were only 6500 infantry and 1500 horses. This number is hardly sufficient to replace what Ibrahim has lost by battles and sickness, besides the winter is in our favor.

The Turkish fleet was in the Ionian sea the 29th of November, directing its course toward the Gulph of Lepanto. My letters inform me that the Greek fleet were pursuing it. Here is all the information I have received from my correspondents—shall inform you of any thing further I may receive.

Latest from Europe.

Below at Philadelphia on Wednesday last.—Brig Commodore Barry, Tubbs, from Liverpool. Sailed on the 13th January.

The Archduke Constantine had resigned the Crown of Russia in favor of his brother Nicholas. The news was confirmed by official Despatches to the Minister at London. Captain Tubbs left all his papers and letters on board the brig.—Sailed in company with ship Milo from Boston. The winds had prevailed from the east at Liverpool, which had prevented vessels from getting in. There had been no arrivals at Liverpool for several days.—The Com. Barry stopped at St. Croix two days.

FRENCH CLAIMS.—We learn from Washington (says the New-York Gazette) that it has been determined upon by the executive to recommend to Congress the policy of sending a special mission to France for the purpose of enforcing on that government the necessity of a liquidation of the claims of our citizens. We have no doubt that Congress will concur in opinion with the executive, and, in this event, there will be a reasonable prospect of eventual indemnification.

The Philadelphia Press of Monday contains the following note respecting the intentions of Commodore Porter, in relation to the offer of the Mexican government:—

Commodore Porter has not yet 'determined to enter into the Mexican service.' The true state of the case is, that he goes on a visit to Mexico on leave of absence, there to determine whether it would be most advisable for him to accept or decline the offer which was some time since tendered to him, and which has been recently repeated by the Mexican Government. Were he actuated by personal interests and aggrandizement alone, no doubt could exist as to the course which he ought to pursue; it is presumed however that he will be governed by higher objects than those; but whatever may be his present views and ultimate determination, courtesy would seem to require, that by a personal interview with the authorities of Mexico, he should show to them he has placed a proper value on the compliment which has been paid to him.

The Commodore is expected to sail from New York for Mexico, in the course of two weeks at farthest.

BOLIVAR.—He is a very small thin man, with the appearance of great personal activity, his face is well formed, but furrowed with fatigue and anxiety. The fire of his quick black eye is very remarkable. He wears large mustachios and his hair is dark and curling. After many opportunities of seeing him, I may say that I never met with a face which gave a more exact idea of a man. Boldness, enterprize, activity, intrigue, proud impatience, & a persevering and determined spirit, are plainly marked upon his countenance and expressed by every emotion of his body.—[*Proctor's Narrative.*

Extract of a letter dated WASHINGTON, 27th of February.

"The Secretary of the Navy has been saved from the Black Jaundice by his Physicians."

"The Senate have not yet decided on the Panama mission. Mr. M'Ilvain, senator from New-Jersey, is very ill and will not be able to vote on this question. He is said to be favorable to the mission—But his absence will be balanced by that of Mr. Tazwell, who cannot be here in time to vote on it."

[*Baltimore Chronicle.*

By the schooner United States, arrived at Baltimore, on Saturday, in *nine* days from Havana, the Editors of the American have received the following letter, dated

HAVANA, Feb. 14. 1826.

"We have nothing new. Six Spanish frigates which are here, will, it is said, sail in a very few days.—They are elegant new vessels, and have some fine young men for officers, but the crews are generally bad. A great number of vagabonds and rogues and thieves from the jails have been put on board of them.—With such materials, what can the officers do? Some say they are going to destroy the Mexican fleet; others that they are bound off Carthagena, while others again assert that they merely intend to cruize to exercise their crews, until a stronger force, expected from Spain, arrives. I send you a few papers, but they contain no news whatever."

PANAMA MISSION.

We know not whether the proposition of our chief magistrate, to send deputies to Panama, will receive the sanction of the Senate. But it seems very plain to us, that if our government decline, England stands ready to place herself at the head of the South American Republics, and to exercise that controlling agency which belongs to the United States in the deliberations and the resolutions of that Congress. The case is now reduced to this alternative, that England or the United States must take the lead, and if we do voluntarily surrender this opportunity, it may not again occur for centuries, if ever. To refuse to listen to an invitation of this character, will extinguish every brilliant prospect afforded by an intercourse with our sister republics—it will be to proclaim that we want neither their friendship nor their commerce. Such a slight will be remembered and remembered to our disadvantage, hereafter.

[*Balt. American.*

From the Philadelphia Aurora, Feb. 25.

LOTTERIES.—The proverb that "all is fair in lotteries," may be carried to too great an extent, until it assumes a new reading "all is knavery." On Thursday morning last at an early hour some of the lottery brokers of this city had received by express from New-York, the numbers drawn in the 'New-York literature lottery'—denied that the numbers had been received; availed themselves of the knowledge; kept the prizes in their own hands, and sold blanks during the day to their customers, knowing them to be such. A procedure of this kind, in a moral point of view, amounts to swindling, the laws perhaps may call it by another name, but it is in effect cheating by false tokens, and the proprietor commits as high an offence as he who passes spurious paper, or adroitly picks the pockets of another.

[From the National Journal.]

Bankrupt Bill.—The bill lately reported in the Senate, for the establishment of a uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the United States, is one in which the trading part of the community will feel a deep interest. If a majority in both Houses of Congress could agree upon the necessity of the measure, it is probable that the details of the bill would present no insuperable difficulties; because, the necessity being once admitted, every member would naturally lend his aid in perfecting the provisions necessary to give effect to the system.

In all ages of the world, and particularly in commercial countries, the relation of debtor and creditor has been an interesting one; and, in more than one instance, the severity of laws in favor of the latter has been so intense, that those who have been ultimately unable to discharge the pecuniary demands against them, have been consigned to slavery, and their persons placed at the disposal of those to whom they were indebted. Even now, under governments less enlightened than our own, and those of Great Britain and France, and some few others kingdoms, extreme rigor is exercised with respect to delinquents of this class. But the spirit of humanity, the the influence of Christianity, and the increasing knowledge of mankind, are every where gradually developing new ideas on this subject, and forming a line of discrimination between the just claims of misfortune and the merited punishment of fraud. The basis of foreign and domestic trade, as well as in the United States as in England, is mainly individual credits; and these give to enterprise adventure, and to personal confidence an immense expansion. The commerce of the world could never have attained its present prosperous condition, without these credits: and in proportion to their extension is the risk of failures on the part of many of those who engage in it. But occasional private losses are not to be weighed against permanent public benefits; and when a nation reaps a thousand advantages from the intelligence and activity of its population, the government is bound to shield from ruin and irretrievable despair, the men, with their families who may have contributed to promote the welfare of society at large. Upon the strictest grounds of right, no one is held liable for what is lost through that which is termed an act of God; and, surely, those occurrences which, from human ignorance, are denominated the accidents of life, and upon which human fortunes so much depend, deserve to be placed, as far as equity will authorize it, on a like footing. The man of business, exerting all his skill, and employing the utmost diligence in his power, may, nevertheless, be reduced to poverty by some sudden mischance, against which the most consummate prudence could not have guarded him, and for which he ought not to be condemned to perpetual penury.

That a law establishing a general system of Bankruptcy was contemplated by the framers of the Constitution, is manifest, inasmuch as they empowered Congress to enact such a law. Its principal objects are, 1st. The prevention of knavery; and, 2d. The restoration of the unfortunate, in a respectable character, to the circle of the trading community. When an individual is really bankrupt, it is important that the fact should be immediately known to his creditors, in order that, if he be inclined to dishonesty, he may be legally disabled from taking advantage of them, by concealing or transferring his remaining property and funds; and, if he be truly honest, that he should, by surrendering what he has still in possession, be relieved from the pressure of engagements which he can, in his state of embarrassment, never hope to fulfil, and placed in a situation in which his industry & experience may, for the future, become available to society and to himself. These two points embrace the whole wisdom and policy of a bankrupt system; and in its operation every description of persons is interested; the farmer and planter, as well as the merchant and navigator; the sturdy laborer, as well as the ingenious mechanic. The imperfection of the State insolvent laws, and their limited effect, as designated by a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, require a uniform and comprehensive remedy; and, with regard to public morals, no reasonable person can doubt that a system that tends to remove the inducements to secret and fraudulent conveyances, and diminishes the causes of litigation, must be productive of vast benefits to the people in general.

CONSULATE OF SPAIN.

Philadelphia, Feb. 22, 1826.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the undersigned Consul of his Catholic Majesty, has received from His Excellency the Intendant General of the Island of Cuba, the New Tariff of import and export Duties which is now in operation at all the Custom Houses in said island, together with the royal order of the 10th February, 1818, now in full force, which requires Consular Certificates to the respective invoices of each individual shipper, agreeably to the following fifth article of said Royal Order.—

Article 5th. "Whenever the captain shall not be able to make out a minute or detailed manifest, from incapacity, or not having a supercargo on board, this duty shall devolve on the consignee, who shall be obliged to exhibit, within 24 hours, the original invoices, certified by the Spanish Consul or Vice Consul as heretofore required, the translation whereof shall be made by the interpreter of the Custom House within the following two days, which regulation is to be observed respectively when the cargo belongs to different shippers."

Foreign vessels with cargoes are subject to a tonnage duty of two dollars and a half per ton register measurement.

If in ballast or by distress, 50 cts. per ton.

FRANCISCO HERNANDES NOGUES.

Don't be discouraged, if in the outset of life things do not go on smoothly. It seldom happens that the hopes we cherish of the future are realized. The path of life, in the prospect, appears smooth and level enough but when we come to travel it we find it all up hill and generally rough enough. The journey is a laborious one, whether poor or wealthy, high or low, we shall find it so, to our disappointment if we have built on any other calculation. To endure what is to be endured with as much cheerfulness as possible—and to elbow our way as easily as we can through the great crowd, hoping for little, yet striving for much, is perhaps the true plan. But,

Don't be discouraged, if occasionally you slip down by the way, and your neighbors tread over you a little; in other words don't let a failure or two dishearten you—accidents happen, miscalculations will sometimes be made; things will often turn out differently from our expectations, and we may be sufferers. It is worth while to remember that fortune is like the skies in April, sometimes clouded and sometimes clear & favorable; sometimes those who have long stood fair before the world, are very rotten at the core.—From sources such as these you may be unexpectedly deceived; and you will naturally feel sore under such deceptions; but to these you must become used; if you fare as most people do, they will loose their novelty before you grow grey, and you will learn to trust men cautiously.—It would be folly to depair of again seeing the sun, because to-day is stormy, so it is unwise to sink into despondency when fortune frowns, since, in the common course of things, she may be surely expected to smile again. And again—

Don't be discouraged, if you are deceived in the people of the world.—It often happens that men wear borrowed characters, as well as borrowed clothes. Examine them closely, before you allow them great opportunities to injure you.

Don't be discouraged under any circumstances. Go steadily forward. Rather consult your own conscience, than the opinions of men, though the last is not to be disregarded. Be industrious, be frugal, be honest; deal in perfect kindness with all that come in your way, exercising a neighborly and obliging spirit in your whole intercourse, and if you do not prosper as rapidly as any of your neighbors, depend upon it you will be happy.

The Paris Constitutionel remarks, as follows:

"We may admire the wisdom of Providence, who out of so many vicissitudes hastens forward the welfare of our race. American liberty sprung from religious fanaticism, and the civilization of the Negroes will flow from the Slave Trade. The unjust invasion of Spain will emancipate the whole hemisphere; and the conquest of one part of Europe has made the want of a representative Government every where felt. The French Revolution was a necessary commotion, but while its excesses have passed away, the good remains, and France can shew her scars with pride, for she has suffered for the human race. Civilization is assured by that instrument which cannot be lost, and which renders thought imperishable. What power can prevent Spain from growing weary of fanaticism; Italy from meliorating her condition; Greece from emancipating herself; the Ottoman Empire from falling to pieces; Russia from becoming civilized and separating into different kingdoms; India from being released from the dominion of England; and Panama from being one day the *entrepot* of the globe?

Farmer's Repository.

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.

It is worthy of notice, says Parke, that if clay be exposed to red heat, it can never after become plastic by the addition of water, even though it be first ground to an impalpable powder, unless it be reduced, by chemical means, to its primitive state. See *Chemical Essays*.

This fact best explains the utility of burnt clay to the soil. It improves the texture of stiff soils, by rendering them more friable and open—facilitates the extension of the roots, and renders the earth more permeable to heat, light and moisture, the great agents of vegetable growth. It would seem that the subsoil, or clay containing no vegetable matter, is as good for this purpose as the surface soil, and is used with greater economy. For it is not contended that torrefaction adds to the food of plants, otherwise than by producing a small quantity of soluble matter, at the expense of much inert vegetable matter, which is volatilized and lost in the process of burning. Although Davy found in the ashes of burnt earth, carbonate of lime, gypsum, carbon, and fertilizing salts, he is decidedly of opinion (p. 513,) that the practice of paring and burning can only be profitably employed upon soils which contain more than one half of their weights of vegetable matter, or upon stiff clays and marls. Upon the latter, as before suggested, the improvement is mechanical, and should not be obtained at the expense of the vegetable matter in the soil.

Potatoes.

From 100 parts of the common kidney potatoes, Dr. Pearson obtained from 32 to 28 parts of meal, which contained from 23 to 20 of starch and mucilage: and 100 parts of the apple potatoe, in various experiments, afforded from 18 to 20 parts of pure starch. From five pounds of potatoes of different kinds, Mr. Shrimshire obtained from 20 to 13 per cent. starch. See *Davy's Ag. Chem.*, p. 125. Dr. Pearson found the meal of the potato to contain 98 and 99 per cent. nutritive matter.

From these experiments, it seems, that there is a difference of nearly 100 per cent. in the nutritive qualities of the different varieties of this root; and the rule will hold good, that they are esteemed for the table in proportion to the quantity of nutritive matter which they contain. It is shown by the experiments detailed in the American Farmer of the 27th of January, that the increase of flesh in an animal, is equal to the weight of the nutritive matter contained in its food. Thus, a hundred weight of kidney potatoes, fed to a Devon bullock, would, according to those tables, increase the flesh of the animal at least 30 lbs.; while an hundred weight of the axnoble potato would increase it only about 18 pounds. This is an important consideration to those who raise this root for fattening stock, and it is no less so to those who cultivate or buy it for the table. I am disposed to believe, from my own observation, that the most nutritious are the least productive; and that the difference in nutritive matter, from a given surface of ground, is not so great as on first thought would seem to exist. Two fine table potatoes which I cultivate, give but about two thirds the product of coarser varieties, and require, withal, a better soil. The Mercer, a variety cultivated about Philadelphia, is said to be an exception to the rule, and to be fine for the table and very prolific.

The effect of the hot weather of last summer, in impairing the quality, as well as in diminishing the quanity of the crop, tends to corroborate an opinion often expressed, that moist, cool, but mellow soils, are best adapted for potatoes. Those which I raised on sandy and dry grounds were of an inferior quality, and gave a lean product—while my principal crop, grown on a reclaimed swamp, afforded a great yield, and were of fine flavour. Another evidence in support of this conclusion, is, that the quality of the potato generally deteriorates as we go south, and is no where found in higher perfection than between 42 and 50° N. lat. Those of the north abound most in starch and mucilage. The disadvantage of climate can be partially remedied by the selection of soils, and the application of long coarse manures.

Lime—its use in making Soap.

The use of lime in the manufacture of soap has long been practised in families, without its chemical operation being well understood. It is either incorporated with the ashes, or put separately into the leach. The alkali is naturally combined with a carbonic acid, and while this union exists, it will not incorporate with the oil or grease, to form soap. The lime has a stronger affinity for carbonic acid than the alkali has; it of course unites with it, and leaves the latter free to unite with the oil. To produce the desired effect, therefore, fresh-burnt lime should be used, and incorporated with the ashes, or placed at the bottom, that the ley shall filter through it. Potash should be dissolved and leached through lime before it is fit for soap.

From the National Journal.

19th Congress...1st Session.

TUESDAY, Feb. 28.—In the Senate, the death of the Hon. *John Gaillard*, a member of that body from South-Carolina, was announced by Mr. *Hayne*, and after a few remarks by Mr. *Hayne* and Mr. *Dickerson*, the usual order was taken for attending the funeral, and wearing crape as a mark of respect for his memory.

In the House of Representatives yesterday there was no business done except the presentation of petitions and the making of a few reports. A message was then received from the Senate, announcing the death of Mr. *Gaillard*, and inviting the House to attend his funeral to day at 11 o'clock. The House then adjourned.

Mr. *Gillard* died on Sunday afternoon, after a lingering illness, which he bore with much fortitude. He was an old and very respectable member of the Senate.

THURSDAY, March 2.—In the Senate, Mr. *Randolph* submitted a motion calling upon the Executive for such information as he may possess respecting the intentions of the Congress at Panama, touching the question of negro slavery. Mr. *Benton*, from the select committee, reported a resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution, declaring that no Member of Congress shall be appointed to any office, during the term for which he was elected. A bill for the relief of John A. Webster; a bill for the relief of the heirs of Louis Cretien, deceased; & a bill making appropriation for the Library, were passed, and sent to the House of Representatives. A great part of the day was passed in the consideration of Executive business.

In consequence of the indisposition of Mr. *Stevenson*, of Virginia, who had a right to the floor, the discussion on the amendment to the constitution was not resumed, yesterday, in the House of Representatives. The House was principally occupied on the bill to erect a Penitentiary in the district of Columbia, and to reform the criminal code of the District. Among the resolutions laid on the table, are the following: on motion of Mr. *Mercer*, of Virginia, calling for information on the subject of certain African captives, taken in the harbor of Pensacola, and also empowering the committee on the Slave Trade to send for persons and papers: on motion of Mr. *Buchanan*, of Pennsylvania, to elect the Speaker of the House *viva voce*: on motion of Mr. *Stewart*, of Pennsylvania, calling for information relative to the Cumberland Road: and, on motion of Mr. *Vance*, of Ohio, asking for information relative to the head branches of the little Miami and Scioto rivers. On motion of Mr. *Worthington*, of Maryland, the claims of that State, for militia services, were referred to the Committee on Claims: on motion of Mr. *Verplanck*, of New-York, the subject of the comparative rate of gold and silver coinage was referred to the committee on Ways and Means: the Committee on Commerce was instructed, on motion of Mr. *White*, of Florida, to consider the expediency of erecting certain Light-houses in that Territory: and, on motion of Mr. *Vinton*, of Ohio, the subject of granting school lands, in that State, was referred to the Committee on Public Lands. Some interesting messages and communications were received; which will be found in our report of proceedings.

FRIDAY, March 3.—In the Senate, the resolution offered by Mr. *Randolph* calling on the President of the United States, for such information as he may possess touching the principles of the South American States in regard to negro slavery, was taken, up, and on motion by Mr. *Hayne*, it was laid on the table. The bill appropriating the 3 per cent fund of the State of Mississippi, was passed and sent to the House of Representatives.—Mr. *Benton* gave notice that he should ask leave to introduce a bill to authorize the reserved salt springs and the Lead mines in Missouri to be exposed to public sale.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, the discussion of the constitution was resumed in committee of the whole on the state of the Union, when Mr. *Stevenson*, of Virginia commenced a speech in favor of the resolution, taking the election from the House of Representatives, but against that which changes the primary mode of election. He was evidently indisposed, and after speaking for about an hour, gave way for a motion that the committee rise. The amendments made in the Senate to the Navy appropriation Bill were concurred in.—No other business of interest was before the House.

SATURDAY, March 4.—The Senate went into the consideration of the Executive business within ten minutes from the time of meeting. When the motion was made, the Vice-President suggested to the mover the propriety of delaying it until the ordinary business of the day was completed; upon which, Mr. *Bell* remarked, that there were questions of great public importance, of an Executive, character, pending before them—more important than the common subjects which were usually acted on in their Legislative capacity: and he was, therefore compelled to urge the putting of the question. A division took place, and the result was—Ayes, 13, Noes, 12.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, a resolution was adopted, on motion of Mr. *Houston*, of Tennessee, instructing the committee of Accounts to report on the expediency of purchasing the Stationary by contract, in order to ensure a better article than that now supplied. Private bills having priority, the amendment of the Constitution was not taken up; but the House went into committee on Private bills. Some discussion took place on the bill authorising a subscription for stock in the Dismal Swamp Canal Company, but no question was taken.

Supreme Court U. States.

Saturday, Feb. 25.

Coleman, appellant, vs. *Bank of the United States*, appellee—The Court dismissed the appeal in this case, on the ground that the appellant, not being party to the suit below, could not interpose an appeal.

Finley, appellant, vs. *Bank of United States*, appellee—The Court was of opinion that the appeal in this case had been regularly taken, and therefore refused the motion to dismiss.

Harding and others, appellants, vs. *Handy & Wheaton*, appellees.—*Handy*, appellant, vs. *Harding and others*, appellees—The argument of these cases was continued and concluded by Mr. *Wheaton* for Harding and others.

Doe, ex. dem. *Patterson*, vs. *Winn and others*—On certificate of division in opinion of the Judges of the Circuit Court of the Georgia District. This case was argued by Mr. *Wilde* and Mr. *Berrien* for the Plaintiff, and by Mr. *White* for the defendant.

Finley, appellant, vs. *Bank of United States*, appellee—argued by Mr. *Bibb* for appellant.

Monday, Feb. 27.

Fowle, surviving partner, &c, plaintiff in error, vs. *The Common Council of Alexandria*, defendant. This case was argued by Mr. *Swann* and Mr. *Webster* for the plaintiff in error, and by Mr. *Taylor*, and Mr. *Jones* for the defendant in error.

Shelby's executors, plaintiff in error, vs. *Guy*, defendant in error—Case opened by Mr. *Jones*, for the plaintiff in error.

William McManus, Esq. was admitted as Attorney and Counsellor of this Court.

Tuesday, Feb. 28.

Present all the Judges, excepting Mr. Justice *Story*

Shelby's Executors, plaintiffs in error vs. *Guy*, defendant in error. In error to the District Court of the United States for the District of West Tennessee. The argument of this case was further continued by Mr. *Jones* for the plaintiff, and Mr. *White* for the defendant.

Wednesday, March 1.

Present all the Judges.

Shelby's Executors, plaintiffs in error, vs. *Guy*, defendant in error.—The argument of this case was continued by Mr. WHITE and the ATTORNEY GENERAL for the defendant in error.

Thursday, March 2.

Perkins vs. *Hart, Executor of Hart.*—On certificate of a division in opinion between the Judges of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Ohio District. The opinion of the Court was pronounced by Mr. Justice WASHINGTON. After a full and elaborate review of the evidence applicable to the points, the Court is of opinion, and direct it to be certified to the said Circuit Court, that the points reserved upon which the opinions of the Judges of that Court were opposed, are too imperfect

to enable this Court to pronounce any opinion upon them.

Finley, appellant, vs. *the Bank of the United States*, appellee.—On appeal from the decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Kentucky District. The opinion of the Court was delivered by Mr. Chief Justice MARSHALL, Upon full consideration of the record, and the argument of Counsel, this Court is of opinion that there is no error in the interlocutory decree of the Circuit Court, directing a sale of the mortgaged premises mentioned in the bill of complaint, the same having been made by consent of parties: nor in the final decree of the said Court, confirming the report of the Marshal, except so far as it directs that the note mentioned in the deed of mortgage should carry interest from its date. This court is of opinion, that, according to the tenor of the said note, interest upon the sum therein mentioned should be computed from the day on which said note became payable, which was sixty days after its date. The said decree is, therefore, erroneous, so far as respects the computation of interest before the note became payable, and is so far reversed, but is, in all other respects, affirmed. The cause is therefore directed to be remanded to the said Circuit Court, in order that the said decree may be reformed, so far as it is declared to be erroneous, and each party is to pay his own costs.

The Court is of opinion that there is no ground of objection to the decree of the Circuit Court, furnished by the fact, that *Coleman* claiming to be a prior mortgage, was not made party to the suit, nor his interests protected by the decree. His interests are, in no decree, affected by the proceedings in a case in which he was not a party, and the fact of his having an interest in the premises was not brought under the consideration of the Court in such manner, or at such a time, as that the Court could recognise them.

Shelby's Executors vs. *Grey*.—The argument of this case was further continued by Mr. ATTORNEY GENERAL for the defendant in error, and by Mr. JONES in reply.

Friday, March 3,

Elisha R. Potter vs. *Hannah Gardner, and others*.—This cause was continued until the next term, on the motion of Mr. EMMET, for the appellant.

Shelby's Executors vs. *Guy*.—The argument of this case was resumed, and concluded by Mr. JONES for the plaintiffs in error.

Miller's heirs, appellants, vs. *M'Intyres*, appellees.—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Kentucky District.—This case was argued by Mr. SHEFFEY for the appellants, and Mr. TALBOT for the appellee.

MOSES HAYDEN and JEREMIAH ELKINS, Esquires, were admitted as Attorneys and Counsellors of this Court.

WASHINGTON, March 1, 1826.

Yesterday being the day appointed for the funeral of the Honorable JOHN GAILLIARD, the two Houses of Congress met pursuant to their adjournment on Monday. At half past ten o'clock, the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, preceded by their Speaker and Clerk, proceeded to the Senate Chamber, where the SENATE were already assembled, and took the seats reserved for them. The corpse having been brought from the lodgings of the deceased, was placed in the area in the middle of the Senate Chamber; it was enclosed in a coffin covered with black velvet, with gilt furniture and mouldings, and surmounted by a gilt plate inscribed with the name and age of the deceased. The Speaker of the House of Representatives took his seat on the left of the Vice-President—having on his left the Secretary of the Senate, the Clerk of the House, and the Sergeants at-Arms of both Houses. On the right sat the President of the United States; and in front the Mourners and Committee of Arrangement, wearing white scarfs—as did the Chaplains of both Houses & the attending Physician. Doctor Staughton, Chaplain to the Senate, then rose, and read the nineteenth psalm; after which he delivered a short but appropriate address, the latter part of which was directed particularly to the members of Congress. The Rev. Mr Post, Chaplain to the House of Representatives, made a solemn prayer; when, after a short pause, the Secretary of the Senate read the order of Procession. The coffin was lifted, and borne out of the Capitol to the hearse. A train of about sixty carriages fell successively into line, and the whole proceeded to the burial ground, where are deposited, under plain stone monments, the remains of the members of both Houses who have died while attending their official duties at this place.

The weather was gloomy, and the sad aspect of the landscape, seen through a misty atmosphere, contributed to heighten the impression produced by the solemn cavalcade, as it journeyed slowly toward the "city of silence;" where are entombed forever all the hopes, and plans, and anxieties, of earthly ambition, & lost in one forgotten dust, the momentary distinctions which so engross and agitate us brief sojourners on life's transient scene.—[*Intelligencer*.

Elizabeth-City:

Saturday, Mar. 11, 1826.

Divine Service will be performed in the Court-House to day at 11 o'clock and to-morrow at the same hour by the Rev. John Avery.

At an election held at the Court House in this town on Saturday last, WILLIAM MOORE was elected Police Magistrate, and *Horatio N. Williams*, *John L. Bailey Esq.* and *John Williams* Commissioners for one year.

On Friday the 3d inst. the House of Representatives went in Committee of the whole, Mr. Condict of N. Jersey in the chair, on the bill authorising the Secretary of the Treasury to subscribe, in the name, and for the use of the United States, for six hundred shares of the Capital Stock of the Dismal Swamp Canal, and to pay for the same, at such times, and in such proportions, as may be required by the existing rules and regulations of the Canal Company—that this act shall not go into effect until the canal is examined by the U. S. Board of Engineers, to know whether in their opinion, the plan on which it is to be executed, will answer as a part of the chain of canals contemplated along the Atlantic coast, and whether the sum authorized to be subscribed for, will be sufficient to finish it according to said plan—and that the money subscribed on behalf of the U. States, shall be actually expended in the completion of the canal, and not in the payment of any debts now owing by the company &c.—After some debate, the Committee rose, and the House adjourned, without deciding on the bill.

A man who resided in Richmond by the name of McNaught, a gun smith by trade, shot his foreman by the name of Denoon, on the 28th ult. and then attempted to shoot himself, but did not succeed before he was discovered. He was taken to jail where he committed suicide by reopening a wound on his arm where a physician had bled him. Mr. Denoon was raised an apprentice by McN.; he was an accomplished workman, and was about to set up in business for himself. By his death a disconsolate mother is bereft of her hope and stay.

The weather has been uncommonly warm for this season for three or four weeks past, which has given vegetation such a start, that should we have frost again (of which we think there is little or no doubt) we fear the crops of wheat and fruit which are now very forward will be materially injured.

The Congress at Panama are probably in session. Great Britain and other European Powers have their Agents there, *uninvited*, to watch over their interests and advance their arrangements. Our country, alone of all the world, the U. S. *was invited* to send Representatives, to that most important assembly. The invitation was accepted by the Executive Government. Delegates were appointed; immediately on the assembling of Congress, their names were submitted to the Senate and now,—at the end of 3 months, with the knowledge that the whole country are in favor the measure,—the senate have not passed upon the nominations—our delegates remain at home, our interests are sacrificed. We slight the invitation given, and hazard the good opinion of *all* the Independent Governments of America, that a few men may wreak their vengence on an individual, or manifest their hostility to the administration of their country.—Let them look to it !!!

[*Philad. Demo. Press.*

GREECE.

Intelligence by the Com. Barry, at Philadelphia, under the head of Zante, Dec. 14. says "Ibrahim Pacha has summoned Missolonghi to surrender, on pain, in case of refusal, that the garrison and inhabitants should be delivered over to military execution."

Mediterranean Squadron.—The North Carolina, Brandywine, Constitution and Erie were at Mahon on the 26th Dec and the Ontario was at Gibraltar on the 10th January.

We are informed (says the N. York Mercantile Advertiser,) that a Treaty has been concluded at Washington between our government and that of Central America, and signed on the part of the latter by Mr. CANAS, the Minister from that Republic. The Treaty is stated to be formed upon the most liberal principles, and will without doubt be ratified by both governments.

We are enabled to state, (says the New-York Mercantile Advertiser,) that our government have had under consideration the expediency of adapting our Naval force to the existing state of War in South America between Brazil and La Plata, and that as soon as the public service will admit of it, we shall be represented there by a force competent, it is hoped, to cause due respect to be paid to our flag.

New Branch of Trade.—A man has arrived in Philadelphia from the west, with two barrels of Muscle Shells, which he wishes to have converted into *Ornamental Buttons*. The shells were picked up in the Ohio River, and are about four times as thick as the muscle shells found in this quarter of the country.—Parts of the shells are equal in beauty to the finest mother of pearl.

[*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

Col. JOHN WILLIAMS, (of Tennessee) Charge d'Affaires to Guatemala, arrived at Norfolk on Sunday night last, in the Steam Boat from Richmond. He will take passage in the U. S. Ship *John Adams* Capt. WILKINSON, which will sail from that port in a few days.

LIBERALITY.—It will be recollected that Mr. Jacob Wolfgang, of Pa. was the fortunate owner of a fourth of the ticket which recently drew one hundred thousand dollars, in the Maryland State Lottery. We learn from the York Recorder, that Mr. W. generously *gave one thousand dollars to the waggoner* who purchased the ticket for him.

Insanity.—A few days ago, Peter Marion, a son of the Emerald Isle, in a fit of Insanity, produced by intemperance, drew his tongue out of his mouth, and with a knife shortened it about an inch and a half—being as much as he could draw over his teeth. We have known those who deserve to lose their tongues, but this is the first instance within our knowledge of a voluntary amputation of that mischievous yet valuable member.

[*Tuscaloosa (Ala.) Mirror.*

Capt. Wiley, of the brig Nassau, arrived at New-York, on Saturday, in *nine* days from Havana, informs the Editor of the Evening Post, that an embargo was to be laid, on the 16th of February, on all vessels in the port of Havana; but does not know what cause was assigned for this measure.

Mr. Kean, Mr. Lee, and Mrs. Battersby, have sailed from New-York for Charleston, to fulfil a short Theatrical engagement.

A good Toast.—"The fair—while they cultivate external graces may they not forget the spirit of the age is in favor of Internal Improvement."

Curious Wager.—A gentleman farmer, of Norfolk, who had engaged for a wager of 20 sovereigns, to ride his boar-pig from his own house to Wisbeach, which is four miles and a quarter, in *one hour*: performed the same in 50 minutes.

Daniel Reynolds, of Bruce county, Ohio, offers to serve as a member of the Legislature of that State, for 62½ cents a day.

☞ Likely a bad bargain at that.

LENT, not SOLD.

Married, at Peekskill, N. York, by the Rev. Mr. Hoffman, Mr. James Lent to Miss Catharine Lent.

Though many lovers went and came,
She vow'd she'd never *change* her name;
Firmly on this her mind was bent,
Never to be sold, but always *Lent*.

On Saturday last, a son of Mr. Homer Case, of this town, aged five years, was killed in a shocking manner. While holding a horse at the watering place, with his hand through the noose of the halter, the animal started and ran, dragging the boy over the rough earth, by which his head was dreadfully bruised, and leaping a fence, drew his arm from his body.—[*Canandaigua Repository.*

The situation of Mr. Jefferson, like that of Mr. Monroe, shews that an individual may receive a large amount of public money, and yet become impoverished by the enormous indispensible expences incident to an elevated character and office, expences necessary to maintain the proper dignity of the office, and to retain to the individual the power of being useful. Some of the very persons who begrudge him his salary, might be among the first to abuse him for parsimony, or tax his hospitality.

The celebrated Bergami is said to be now residing at Pesaro, in great affluence. The Italian papers state that he has been sued for the real property, which the Queen of England had bestowed on him, by Wm. Austin, "her real or adopted son."

Law Case.—The following decision reaches our purses and our homes—and we think it a just one, that would be sustained in our courts under similar circumstances:

"A case of some importance to masters and mistresses, was recently decided in London. A grocer summoned Mr. Styles, a chemist, for the payment of eight shillings, for goods had by a woman representing herself as being in Mr. Styles' service, which he refused to pay on the ground that the woman had left his service some time past, and consequently the goods were not had for him. The court decided in favor of the grocer, on the principle, that a person sending a servant for goods, from time to time, and paying one bill is bound on that servant's leaving him, to give notice to all his tradesmen not to let her have any more goods on his account. If he does not do this, he is liable to any account she may run up in his name, at shops she had been accustomed to fetch goods from for his use, while she was in his service."

A Meeting of the Phœnix Fire Company is requested at the Engine House on Monday next, at 4 o'clock *P. M.*

By order of the Foreman.

DIED,

Near this town, on Wednesday night last, Mrs. ELIZABETH CHARLES, consort of Capt. Stephen Charles of this county. She has left a husband and seven children to lament the loss of an affectionate wife and tender mother.

On Thursday the 23d ult. after a long and distressing illness, Mrs. MARGARET JACOCKS, consort of General Jonathan H. Jacocks, of the town of Hertford. She has left to mourn her early departure, a kind and affectionate husband and two small children, to all of whom she was most tenderly attached.

[*Edenton Gaz.*

At his lodgings in Washington City on Sunday the 26th ult. that faithful public servant the Hon. JOHN GAILLARD, a member of the Senate of the U. States from the State of South Carolina, and the actual President, for several years past, in occasional absences of the Vice President, of that body.

State of the Atmosphere for the week past.

	8A. M.	12 noon.	4 P. M.
Saturday,	64	80	82
Monday,	68	78	82
Tuesday,	54	56	54
Wednesday,	53	58	63
Thursday,	53	70	76
Friday,	72	76	82

Marine News.

PORT OF ELIZABETH-CITY.

MARCH, 11 1826.

ARRIVED.

5th, Schr. Cordelia, Walker, from St. Vincent, in ballast.

6th, Schr. Premium, Gage, from Charleston, with rice, bricks, &c. to the master.

10th, Schr. New Hope, Smith, fr. Charleston, with salt to H. N. Williams.

DEPARTED.

8th, Schr. Leviathan, Ward, for Charleston, with corn by Wright & Williams.

9th, Schr. Dutchman, Bradford, for Baltimore, with shingles by A. Fobes, jun.

" Schr Eliza, Kelly, for Boston, with staves by A. Fobes, jun.

To sail to-day, schr. Charles Myrick, for Charleston, with corn by Wright & Williams.

LAND FOR SALE.

Agreeably to an order of Court passed at March Term 1826, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Pasquotank county, will be sold on the 20th of April next, on a credit of six months, at the late residence of *William C. George*, deceased, the Plantation whereon he resided, containing 300 acres in a good state of cultivation. The purchaser giving bond with approved security.

Geo. W. Boyd. *Guardian.*

March 11. *Tt*

Blanks for sale at this office.

NOTICE.

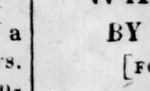
The subscriber at March Term, 1826, of Pasquotank county Court, obtained letters of Administration de bonis non with the Will annexed, on the Estate of William T. Muse deceased. All persons indebted to said Estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, as no indulgence can be given, and those having claims against the same, will produce them authenticated agreeable to law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

Elizabeth-City, March 11. *Bt*

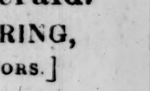
John C. Ehringhaus,

Adm'r de bonis non with the Will annexed.

NOTICE.



On Tuesday the 28th instant, will be sold on the



premises, pursuant to an order of Court, that valuable

Tract of Land,

formerly the property of James S. Relfe, lying on Pasquotank River; belonging to the heirs of James L. Whedbee, deceased. Six months credit will be allowed, by the purchasers giving their Note with approved security to the

Guardian.

March 11. *Tf*

FOR SALE—Afloat.

1228 bushels Turks Island SALT.

H. N. WILLIAMS.

March 11.

PROPOSALS

For publishing, in the town of Wilmington, N. C. a WEEKLY PAPER,

TO BE ENTITLED.

Wilmington Herald.

BY THOMAS LORING,

[FOR THE PROPRIETORS.]

Custom requires that whenever a new publication is proposed for the patronage of the public, its political character should be made known.—A few words will suffice in this regard—the *Herald* will be published for the public and not for a party. The various interests and tastes of the community we will endeavor to consult as far as they shall come within the pale of propriety and morality.

Political matter will by no means be excluded; on the contrary, communications of this character are earnestly solicited, as tending to expound the affairs of our beloved country, and enlighten the public mind; that part at least that will listen to the voice of the emancipating genius of letters.

Although in canvassing the abilities and character of men proposed for public situations, that freedom of speech, which is the pride and glory of the American people, and their press, must necessarily be used, yet in no case will the sacredness of private feeling be intentionally violated, and as the *Herald* is independent of individual influence, the public may be assured that this promise will be performed with the most scrupulous exactness.

It will not be necessary to discuss the propriety of this intended publication in a prospectus. The public voice must finally decide whether the undertaking be proper or not, but we trust that all will be convinced that every addition to the catalogue of literary or political magazines, is an evidence of our approach toward perfection in those sciences, as well as of the advancement of general refinement.

Our mercantile friends will receive such information adapted to their profession, as we shall be enabled to obtain; and they are respectfully invited to furnish this paper with intelligence interesting to commerce.

Handsome materials have been procured, and the paper will be put to press in a few weeks, at farthest.

TERMS.

The *Herald* will be printed on a super-royal sheet, at *Three Dollars* per annum payable in advance, or on the receipt of the first number.

Subscribers in town will have their papers delivered to them by a Carrier, and those at a distance by mail, or such conveyance as they shall direct.

Bills of Lading and Shipping Articles for sale at this Office.

POETRY.

SELECTED.

THE WORLD WE HAVE NOT SEEN.

There is a world we have not seen,
That time shall never dare destroy;
Where mortal footstep hath not been,
Nor ear has caught its sound of joy.

There is a region lovelier far
Than sages tell or poets sing,
Brighter than summer's beauties are,
And softer than the tints of spring.

There is a world, and O how blest!
Fairer than prophets ever told;
And never did an angel guest
One half its blessedness unfold.

It is all holy and serene,
The land of glory and repose:
And there, to dim the radiant scene,
The tear of sorrow never flows.

It is not famed by summer gale,
'Tis not refresh'd by vernal showers,
It never needs the moon-beam pale,
For there are known no evening hours.

No: for this world is ever bright,
With a pure radiance all its own;
The streams of uncreated light
Flow round it from the eternal throne.

There, forms that mortal may not see,
Too glorious for the eye to trace,
And clad in peerless majesty,
Move with utterable grace;

In vain the philosophic eye,
May seek to view the fair abode,
Or find it in the curtain'd sky;—
It is, THE DWELLING PLACE OF GOD.

FROM THE FAYETTEVILLE SENTINEL.

Lov'd native soil! where once my feet
Were wont thy riv'lets banks to roam,
And where my heart did joyful beat,
When duty call'd the wand'rer home,

Oh! shall I ne'er behold thee more,
And cheer again a parent's eye?
An exile from thy blissful shore
Thro' endless troubles doom'd to sigh

And shall I, pensive and forlorn,
Of discontent be still the prey—
Long from thy grateful bosom torn,
Without ONE FRIEND to guide my way?

Such seems, indeed, my sadden'd lot,
Tho' hours of mirth do oft succeed;
While thoughts, which mem'ry will not blot,
Do burst the heart that scorns to bleed.

Hard is the hapless wand'rer's fate,
When error lures, and leads him wrong—
Successive woes his steps await,
Unheeded by the worldly throng.

Remembrance! hide thine aching head,
Oh, let my thoughts continual roam—
And when this clayey soul hath fled,
Forget my soil! my much lov'd home!

SELIM.

PERKINS' STEAM GUN.--The English papers, received by a late arrival at New-York, contain an account of experiments made with the steam gun, by Mr. Perkins, the inventor.—The Duke of Wellington, the Master General of Ordnance, and many other distinguished gentlemen, civil and military, were present, and a committee of artillery and engineer officers, who had been appointed by the Duke of Wellington to examine the merits of this wonderful engine. The discharge of steam was incessant for two hours; and the reports resembled the loudest thunder. At first the balls were discharged at short intervals, in imitation of artillery firing, against an iron target, at the distance of 35 yards. Such was the force with which they were driven, that they were completely shattered to atoms. In the next experiment, the balls were discharged at a frame of wood, and they actually passed through eleven one inch planks of the hardest deal, placed at a distance of an inch from each other. Afterwards they were propelled against an iron plate one fourth of an inch thick, and at the very first trial the ball passed thro' it. On all hands this was declared to be the utmost effort of force that gunpowder could exert. Indeed we understand that this plate had been brought specially from Woolwich, for the purpose of ascertaining the comparative force of steam and gunpowder. The pressure of steam employed to effect this wonderful force, did not at first exceed 65 atmospheres, or 900 lbs. to the square inch; and it was repeatedly stated by Mr. Perkins that the pressure might be carried even to 200 atmospheres with perfect safety. Mr. Perkins then proceeded to demonstrate the rapidity with which musket balls might be projected by its agency. To effect this, he screwed on to the gun barrel a tube filled with balls, which, falling down by their own gravity into the barrel, were projected, one by one, with such extraordinary velocity as to demonstrate that, by means of a succession of tubes, fixed in a wheel (a model of which was exhibited,) nearly one thousand balls per minute might be discharged. In subsequent discharges or volleys, the barrel, to which is attached a moveable joint, was given a latteral direction, and the balls perforated a plank nearly 12 feet in length. Thus, if opposed to a regiment in line, the steam gun might be made to act from one of its extremities to the other. A similar plank was afterwards placed in a perpendicular position, and, in like manner, there was a stream of shot holes from the top to the bottom. It is thus proved that the steam gun has not only the force of gunpowder, but also admits of any direction being given to it. But what seemed to create most surprise was the effects of a volley of balls discharged against the brick wall by the side of the target. They absolutely dug a hole of considerable dimensions in the wall, and penetrated almost one half through its thickness. Several officers declared their belief, that had the balls been made of iron instead of lead, they would have actually made a breach through it—the wall was 18 inches thick.

The N. Y. Eve. Post remarks concerning this invention: "The greatest difficulty which Mr. Perkins has contended with, but has now overcome, was the formation of a generator of sufficient strength. This obstruction obviated, there appears to be no longer any question as to its complete success, and Mr. Perkins, in one point of view, may be considered a benefactor to mankind. An end must now be put to sieges of towns, for what possibility is there of approaching a place defended by a machine which would destroy every thing within its reach in a moment. Too cumbrous for transportation with an army, as a means of attack, and too powerful for resistance, it must remain forever a perfect security from invasion. Should the invention prove applicable to the propulsion of vessels, navigation on the ocean will also undergo an entire change; in a word, the utmost stretch of speculation as to the application of this power, can hardly be considered extravagant."

Extraordinary Boy.—There is in the village of Athens, in this state, a boy, the son of Judge Clayton, something upwards of ten years old, who possesses the most astonishing arithmetical powers of mind. The editor of this paper has seen this child, and heard him exercise his wonderful genius more than once, and can safely vouch for the correctness of the following statement made in a late Athens Centinel, which says—This child can reduce any given number of miles to inches, years to seconds, &c performing the whole operations in his head, & will give the results as quick as an expert calculator can do it with a pen or pencil. He was asked, in the presence of some gentlemen lately, these questions, which he solved with all imaginable ease and expedition—'How many inches were there in one million three hundred and eighty-nine miles'—'How many seconds were there in ninety-seven years, seven months, fifteen days, nine hours, and forty minutes' 'How often will a wheel five feet six inches in diameter turn over in ninety miles'—'What is the cube foot of twenty four millions seven hundred and forty-three thousand six hundred and eighty-two.' He has, on more than one occasion, (eighteen months ago,) raised the number twelve to its fifteenth power—that is to say, multiplied that number into itself fifteen times, so as to make and read off in his head trillions. He can multiply three figures by three figures. The whole is performed by the bare strength of memory, for it is done in the usual way—there is no mystery in it, no short method or plan of his own. The faculty was discovered in him at about eight years old, and has most astonishingly improved since that time.

We understand it is the intention of his father to educate him at West Point, if he can procure for him a place in that institution.

Savannah Rep.

A Rowland for an Oliver.—A fresh water Yankee, on a peddling voyage through '*York State*,' arrived in our village last week. Independent of the usual supplies, Jonathan, it seems, had added to his stock of '*nicknacks*,' a number of watches to be disposed of either in the '*barterin line*,' or to be '*swapped off*,' as opportunities for driving a trade offered. Meeting a Dutch vagrant, well known in our streets, with a long brass chain dangling at his fob, Jonathan hit him for a trade '*unsight, unseen*.' Tommy was his man. The usual preliminaries being settled, the watches were deposited in the hat of a third person. The umpire then drew out the first watch. 'That' said Jonathan 'is the Dutchman's watch.' The other watch (which proved to be a *wooden* one!) was drawn, 'Dat,' cries honest Tommy, 'ish de Yankee's vatch,'—'All fire-lock!' exclaimed chop-fallen Jonathan, holding up the apology for a watch by its chain, 'a tarnal Dutchman got the rig onter a Yankee! Who'd thought it! While the Yankee stood viewing his watch, with emotions that partook less of anger than of chagrin, Tommy, not satisfied with his triumph, observed that 'de wooden watch would make good *nutmegs*.' 'Yes,' exclaimed Jonathan with exultation 'and that there watch of your'n would make a good nutmeg-grater, for the case is *a real blocktin!*'—[*Rochester Telegraph.*

Mr. STANISLAUS, bearer of despatches from Mr. POINSETT, our Minister to Mexico, has arrived at New York, in the brig Emma, from Alvarado.

State of North-Carolina.

Thomas Gordon vs. Isaac L. Wilroy. } Camden county Court February Term, 1826.

ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT,

"*Levied on the Lands of Isaac L. Wilroy, &c.*"

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Isaac L. Wilroy the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State, *It is therefore ordered*, that the said Isaac L. Wilroy have notice in the Elizabeth-City Star that unless he appear at the next Term of the said Court to be held for the County of Camden, at the Court House in Camden on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, and plead to said attachment final judgment will be entered up against him.

Teste,

M. S. Lewis, Clk.

February 25. *Nf*

Elizabeth-City Academy.

The exercises of this Institution will commence on Monday next, the 6th of March under the superintendance of Mr. Philip B. Wiley.

Terms of Tuition as follows:

For Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, } $3 pr quar.
For Reading Writing Arithmetic English Grammar and Geography, } $5 pr do.
Languages - - - $7 50 pr do.

Payable in advance. For entrance apply to the subscriber.

By order

Benj. Sutton, *Sec'ry.*

Elizabeth City, March 4. *Tf*

JUST RECEIVED

Per Schr. Collector.

1800 bush. Turks Island Salt.
And on hand a few Hhds. superior new crop Molasses—

For sale by

Barney Tisdale.

Elizabeth-City, March 4. *Bt*

JOB-PRINTING

OF all kinds, neatly executed at this *OFFICE.*

Bills of Lading and Shipping Articles for sale at this Office.

JUST RECEIVED

and intends keeping constantly on hand, an assortment of

Fresh Garden Seeds.

Among which are—

Salmon Radish,
Early short top scarlet do.
Early sugar loaf Cabbage,
Early York do.
Battersea do.
Drumhead do.
Brown Dutch Lettuce,
Ice do.
Curled Cress,
Curled Parsley,
White solid Celery,
Blood Beets,
Orange Carrots,
Parsnips,
Early Peas, &c. &c.

WM. D. GORDAN, *Agent.*

Elizabeth-City, Feb. 18.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber on Saturday the 28th ult. without any cause (as he has twice before done) negro man JOE, about 24 years old, five feet nine inches high and well formed, a little yellow, and has a scar over one eye. He has a wife living in the neighborhood of Mrs. James Pool's in Pasquotank county where he is probably lurking—The above reward will be paid if delivered to me or secured in gaol so that I get him.

Alfred Moore.

Hertford, Feb. 11. *Et*

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has just received per schrs. Liberty from New Bedford, Chrysanthum from Charleston and Sally Davis from Boston, the following articles, which he offers for sale on reasonable terms for cash or produce.

20 casks Nails, from 4 to 40d.
5000 lbs. round Iron,
10 barrels Beef,
7 do. Mackerel.
10 bags Coffee,
3 hhds. and 10 bbls. Gin,
9000 lbs. Cheese,
2 chests Tea,
1000 lbs. Codfish,
6 kegs Tobacco,
4 doz. hair Sieves,
2 firkins Goshen Butter,
4 casks Powder,
40 casks Thomastown Stone Lime,
200 bushels T. Island and 400 do. American } SALT,
8 hhds. N. Orleans Molasses.

A. Fobes, jun.

February 4

County House Tavern.

The Subscriber having leased the County House Tavern at Camden Court-House, for a term of eight years, has recently built an addition to it 28 by 16 feet, and made five bed rooms above stairs, informs the public that it is now open for the reception of company. Every exertion will be made by him to accommodate those who may favor him with their custom.

He has a sufficiency of good stables and ostlers.—

Mal. W. BoushaH.

Camden C. House, Jan. 28 *BM*

JUST RECEIVED

And for sale by the subscriber

50 boxes of smoked herrings,
16 barrels of Mackerel,
6 do. pickled Fish,
20 quintals of dried Fish.

A. FOBES, Jun'r.

Elizabeth-City, Jan. 21.

W B MICKS

Having taken the store formerly occupied by Saml. Jackson, at the corner opposite Mathew Cluff's and the Eagle Tavern, offers a general assortment of GROCERIES called for in this market.

He has also fitted up the adjoining room as a Drug Store, & offers for sale a general assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES, for cash or produce in advance.

Elizabeth-City, Feb. 25. *Tf*

RECEIVED

Per Schr. Jane Maria from Rum Key, and Schr. Eliza from Port-au-Prince and for sale by the Subscriber

1800 lbs. Coffee,
1500 bushels coarse Salt.

ALPHEUS FOBES, Jun.

Elizabeth City, Feb. 25.

Land for Sale.

The Subscriber offers for Sale,

THE PLANTATION

whereon he now lives, situated in the County of Perquimons, on the S W. side of Little River, 4 miles from its mouth, containing about 300 Acres, 180 of which is cleared and in a fine state of cultivation. It has on it a Dwelling House 30 feet long and 32 wide, well finished, a good Barn and other Out Houses.

ALSO—

A Store House, with a Ware and Smoke-House, about half a mile from the Dwelling. The stand for a Store is thought to be as good as any country stand in the District. A farther description of the property is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed that no person will purchase without viewing the premises. For terms apply to the subscriber at his residence.

William Reed.

January 28. *Tf.*

☞ The editor of the Elizabeth-City Star will publish this till forbid, and forward his account to me for payment. W. R.

JUST RECEIVED

10 bbls Rum,
10 do. Whiskey,
5 bbls. Old Apple Brandy,
20 do. superfine Flour,
70 do. Potatoes,
Cheese, Butter,
Nails, Tobacco,
Powder, Shot,
Pepper, Soap, Candles, and
10 doz. Wool Hats,

For sale by

Mathew Cluff.

Elizabeth-City, Jan. 21. *Tf*

UNITED STATES

Fire Insurance Company of New York.

The Subscriber has been appointed Agent for this Company, and will insure any and every description of property against loss or damage by Fire; the necessity of such security must be apparent to all persons in this country who will reflect for a moment on the materials of which our building are constructed: the premium will be as low as it ought to be: and in all cases, will be apportioned to the risk. All losses will be paid promptly and without deduction, when there is no suspicion of fraud.—The premium must be paid before the risk commences. A description and survey of the Property must always accompany the proposition.

J. R. Creecy.

Edenton, Nov. 22,—D3.

☞ The E. City Star, and Murfreesboro' Intelligencer, will insert this 4 months, and forward their accounts for payment.

State of North-Carolina,

Nancy Creecy vs. Joseph Creecy. } Petition for Divorce.

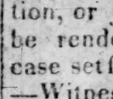
Superior Court of Law of Perquimons County, Fall Term, 1825.

In the above case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant is not a resident of this state, *It is ordered*, that publication be made in the Edenton Gazette and Elizabeth-City Star for three months, admonishing the said Joseph Creecy to appear at the next Term of this Court to be held in the town of Hertford, for the County aforesaid, on the third Monday after the fourth Monday of March, next, and plead answer or demur to the above Petition, or judgment pro confesso will be rendered against him, and the case set for hearing exparte as to him. —Witness, Edward Wood, clerk of the said Court this 17th day of October, A. D. 1825.

Edward Wood, Clk.

December 3. *B.M*

FARMER'S HOTEL.



The Subscriber takes this method to inform his friends, customers and the public generally, that he feels grateful for the encouragement he has received—and that he has leased the Tavern formerly occupied by Mr. Asa Rogerson, where he will be glad to accommodate all those who may favor him with their custom.

James S. Relfe.